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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

CHARMAINE GOODMAN MURPHY,
individually,

Case No. 2:24-cv-01765

Plaintiff,

V.

WALMART, INC., a Foreign Corporation; and
DOES 1 through 20; inclusive,

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

Defendants.

The parties to this action, Defendant WALMART, INC. (“Walmart” or “Defendant”) and Plaintiff CHARMAINE GOODMAN MURPHY (“Plaintiff”) (collectively, the “Parties”), by their respective counsel, hereby stipulate and request that the Court enter a stipulated protective order pursuant as follows:

1. The Protective Order shall be entered pursuant to *the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure*.

2. The Protective Order shall govern all materials deemed to be "Confidential Information." Such Confidential Information shall include the following:

- (a) materials of Defendant and/or Defendant's organizational structure;
 - (b) Any documents from the personnel, medical or workers' compensation file of any current or former employee or contractor;
 - (c) Any documents relating to the medical and/or health information of any of

Defendant's current or former employees or contractors;

- (d) Any documents containing intellectual proprietary or property interests such as trade secrets;
 - (e) Any portions of depositions (audio or video) where Confidential Information is disclosed or used as exhibits.

6 3. In the case of documents and the information contained therein, designation of
7 Confidential Information produced shall be made by (1) identifying said documents as confidential
8 in Defendant's FRCP 26(a) disclosures and any supplements made thereto; (2) placing the
9 following legend on the face of the document and each page so designated "CONFIDENTIAL;"
10 or (3) otherwise expressly identified as confidential via written correspondence. Defendant will
11 use its best efforts to limit the number of documents designated Confidential.

12 4. Confidential Information shall be held in confidence by each qualified recipient to
13 whom it is disclosed, shall be used only for purposes of this action, shall not be used for any
14 business purpose, and shall not be disclosed to any person who is not a qualified recipient. All
15 produced Confidential Information shall be carefully maintained so as to preclude access by
16 persons who are not qualified recipients.

17 ||| 5. Qualified recipients shall include only the following:

- (a) In-house counsel and law firms for each party and the secretarial, clerical and paralegal staff of each;
 - (b) Deposition notaries and staff;
 - (c) Persons other than legal counsel who have been retained or specially employed by a party as an expert witness for purposes of this lawsuit or to perform investigative work or fact research;
 - (d) Deponents during the course of their depositions or potential witnesses of this case; and
 - (e) The parties to this litigation, their officers and professional employees.

27 6. Each counsel shall be responsible for providing notice of the Protective Order and

1 the terms therein to persons to whom they disclose “Confidential Information,” as defined by the
2 terms of the Protective Order.

3 Persons to whom confidential information is shown shall be informed of the terms of this
4 Order and advised that its breach may be punished or sanctioned as contempt of the Court. Such
5 deponents may be shown Confidential materials during their deposition but shall not be permitted
6 to keep copies of said Confidential materials nor any portion of the deposition transcript reflecting
7 the Confidential Information.

8 If either party objects to the claims that information should be deemed Confidential, that
9 party’s counsel shall inform opposing counsel in writing within thirty (30) days of receipt of the
10 Confidential materials that the information should not be so deemed, and the parties shall attempt
11 first to dispose of such disputes in good faith and on an informal basis. If the parties are unable to
12 resolve their dispute, the producing party shall present a motion to the Court to determine the
13 status. The information shall continue to have Confidential status during the pendency of any such
14 motion. The party asserting the label of “Confidential” shall bear the burden of showing the same
15 within said motion to show why said document is entitled to such protection.

16 7. No copies of Confidential Information shall be made except by or on behalf of
17 attorneys of record, in-house counsel or the parties in this action. Any person making copies of
18 such information shall maintain all copies within their possession or the possession of those
19 entitled to access to such information under the Protective Order.

20 8. Any party that inadvertently discloses or produces in this action a document or
21 information that it considers privileged or otherwise protected from discovery, in whole or in part,
22 shall not be deemed to have waived any applicable privilege or protection by reason of such
23 disclosure or production if, within 14 days of discovering that such document or information has
24 been disclosed or produced, the producing party gives written notice to the receiving party
25 identifying the document or information in question, the asserted privileges or protection, and the
26 grounds there for, with a request that all copies of the document or information be returned or
27 destroyed. The receiving party shall return or destroy the inadvertently disclosed documents, upon
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1 receipt of appropriately marked replacement documents.

2 9. The termination of this action shall not relieve the parties and persons obligated
3 hereunder from their responsibility to maintain the confidentiality of information designated
4 confidential pursuant to this Order.

5 10. Within thirty (30) days of the final adjudication or resolution of this Lawsuit, the
6 party receiving Confidential Information shall destroy all Confidential Material, including all
7 copies and reproductions thereof. Counsel for the receiving party shall be permitted to maintain
8 these documents for purposes of any ethical obligations regarding client file retention.

9 11. Nothing in this Order shall be construed as an admission to the relevance,
10 authenticity, foundation or admissibility of any document, material, transcript or other information.

11 12. Nothing in the Protective Order shall be deemed to preclude any party from seeking
12 and obtaining, on an appropriate showing, a modification of this Order.

13 13. The parties acknowledge there is a presumption of public access to judicial files
14 and records and that a party seeking to file a confidential document under seal must file a motion
15 to seal and must comply with the Ninth Circuit's directives in *Kamakana v. City and County of*
16 *Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172 (9th Cir. 2006) and *Center for Auto Safety v. Chrysler Group, LLC*, 809
17 F.3d 1092, 1097 (9th Cir. 2016).

18 14. The parties acknowledge attorneys must file documents under seal using the
19 Court's electronic filing procedures. See Local Rule IA 10-5. Papers filed with the Court under
20 seal must be accompanied with a concurrently-filed motion for leave to file those documents under
21 seal. See Local Rule IA 10-5(a).

22 15. The parties submit the instant protective order to facilitate discovery exchanges.
23 However, the parties acknowledge there has been no showing, and the Court has not found, that
24 any specific documents are secret or confidential. The parties acknowledge that they have not yet
25 provided specific facts supported by declarations or concrete examples to establish that a protective
26 order is required to protect any specific trade secret or other confidential information pursuant to
27 Rule 26(c) or that disclosure would cause an identifiable and significant harm.

1 16. The parties acknowledge that all motions to seal shall address the standard
 2 articulated in *Ctr. For Auto Safety* and explain why that standard has been met. 809 F.3d at 1097.
 3 Specifically, a party seeking to seal judicial records bears the burden of meeting the “compelling
 4 reasons” standard, as previously articulated in *Kamakana*. 447 F.3d 1172. Under the compelling
 5 reasons standard, “a court may seal records only when it finds ‘a compelling reason and
 6 articulate[s] the factual basis for its ruling, without relying on hypothesis or conjecture.’ *Ctr. for
 7 Auto Safety*, 809 F.3d at 1097. (quoting *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179). “The court must then
 8 ‘conscientiously balance[] the competing interests of the public and the party who seeks to keep
 9 certain judicial records secret.’ *Ctr. for Auto Safety*, 809 F.3d at 1097.

10 There is an exception to the compelling reasons standard where a party may satisfy
 11 the less exacting “good cause” standard for sealed materials attached to a discovery motion
 12 unrelated to the merits of the case. *Id.* “The good cause language comes from Rule 26(c)(1), which
 13 governs the issuance of protective orders in the discovery process: ‘The court may, for good cause,
 14 issue an order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue
 15 burden or expense.’” *Id.* (citing Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(c)). “For good cause to exist, the party seeking
 16 protection bears the burden of showing specific prejudice or harm will result if no protective order
 17 is granted.” *Phillips v. General Motors*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1210-11 (9th Cir. 2002).

18 The labels of “dispositive” and “nondispositive” will not be the determinative factor
 19 for deciding which test to apply because the focal consideration is “whether the motion is more
 20 than tangentially related to the merits of a case.” *Ctr. for Auto Safety*, 809 F.3d at 1101.

21 17. The parties acknowledge the fact that entry of the instant stipulated protective order
 22 by the Court and designation of a document as confidential pursuant to this protective order does
 23 not, standing alone, establish sufficient grounds to seal a filed document. *See Foltz v. State Farm
 24 Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1133 (9th Cir. 2003); *see also Beckman Indus., Inc. v. Int'l
 25 Ins. Co.*, 966 F.2d 470, 476 (9th Cir. 1992). If the sole ground for a motion to seal is that the
 26 opposing party (or non-party) has designated a document as confidential, the designator shall file
 27 (within seven days of the filing of the motion to seal) either (1) a declaration establishing sufficient
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1 justification for sealing each document at issue or (2) a notice of withdrawal of the designation(s)
2 and consent to unsealing. If neither filing is made, the Court may order the document(s) unsealed
3 without further notice.

4 DATED this 26th day of June 2025

5 TYSON & MENDES LLP

6

7 /s/ Griffith H. Hayes

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11 *Attorneys for Defendant Walmart, Inc.*

12 **IT IS SO ORDERED.** Any
13 disputes regarding this
protective order, including
14 the designation of material
as confidential, must be
resolved in accordance with
15 the Court's 12/18/24
16 Standing Order (ECF No. 7).
17

DATED this 26th day of June 2025

RICHARD HARRIS LAW FIRM

/s/ Betsy C. Jefferis-Aguilar
BETSY C. JEFFERIS-AGUILAR
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Attorneys for Plaintiff

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

DATED this 6-30-25

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to FRCP 5(b), and/or LR IC 4-1, I hereby certify that I am an employee of Tyson & Mendes LLP, and on June 26, 2025, I caused the foregoing document entitled **STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER** to be served upon the following individuals via electronic mail.

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/s/ Gina Dillingham
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